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*Report from Matanzas.*MATANZAS, CUBA, *October 6, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended October 4, 1902:

Nine bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port for the United States. Two vessels were disinfected, namely, the Spanish steamship *Jose Gallart*, with cargo of sugar, bound for New Orleans, and the British steamship *Magdala*, with cargo of sugar, also bound for New Orleans.

Sixteen deaths occurred in this city, due to the following-named causes: Tuberculosis, 5; bronchitis, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; enteritis, 1; entero-colitis, 1; heart disease, 4, and other causes, 3. Annual rate of mortality for the week, 17.11 per 1,000.

No quarantinable disease was reported.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,  
*Assistant Surgeon.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

*Report from Nuevitas.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *September 27, 1902.*

SIR: Through Surg. A. H. Glennan, Havana, Cuba, I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of this station for the week ended September 27, 1902: During this period 3 bills of health were issued to vessels clearing for ports in the United States. There were inspected 51 passengers and 129 in crews. There has been no quarantinable disease reported in any port in this district. Twenty-five pieces of baggage were inspected and 5 pieces disinfected.

The mortuary reports for the two weeks ended September 27, 1902, are as follows:

*Nuevitas.*—Tetanus infantum, 2.

*Puerto Padre.*—Chronic dysentery, 1; bronchitis, 1.

*Gibara.*—Meningitis, 1.

*Samar.*—No deaths.

*Banes.*—No deaths.

*Baracoa.*—Deaths from all causes, 8.

Respectfully,

E. F. McCONNELL,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

*Report from Santiago de Cuba.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 30, 1902.*

SIR: Through Asst. Surg. F. E. Trotter at Havana, Cuba, I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended September 27, 1902: Bills of health were issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico. The Cuban steamship *Maria Herrera* bound for San Juan, P. R., was disinfected before leaving.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

I inclose the weekly abstract of bills of health and the mortality statistics for the week.

Respectfully,

RICHARD WILSON,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosure.]

*Mortality statistics for the week ended September 27, 1902, for Santiago de Cuba.*

Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia.....	2
Tubercle of lungs.....	1
Cancer of uterus.....	1
Rheumatism .....	1
Cerebral softening .....	1
Tetanus .....	2
Organic disease of the heart.....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years) .....	2
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).....	1
Icterus, grave .....	1

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Total ..... 13

Annual rate of mortality for the week 15.75 per 1,000. Estimated population, 43,000.

## EGYPT.

*Cholera report—Conditions improving.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a telegram dated October 4, 1902, has been received from the vice consul-general in charge at Cairo in regard to the epidemic of cholera in Egypt in the following words: "Since September 28, 2,114 cases cholera, all Egypt; 2,136 deaths. Conditions continue to improve rapidly."

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,  
Secretary of State.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

*Cholera in Suez.*

SUEZ, EGYPT, September 16, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Suez, which is 3 miles distant from Port Tewfik (where this consular agency is situated), and which until a few days ago had enjoyed a remarkable immunity from cholera, has at last become infected, several cases having occurred during the past six days. The nonofficial report of cases in Suez town during the last six days amounts to over 20, of which 16 died.

Port Tewfik, the seaport of Suez, is quite free and perhaps the only town in Egypt that is so, probably owing to its inhabitants being mostly Europeans.

The cholera was introduced into Suez by a Greek from Ismailia, who communicated it to an Italian and an Arab, after which it spread with its usual rapidity, until the sanitary authorities were able to isolate the patients in a special hospital for infectious diseases, 1 mile distant from the town. The usual disinfection and lime washing has been carefully observed in all infected habitations, and the patients removed at once to the special hospital.

The sanitary authorities have the disease well in hand now, and it is hoped that it may be stamped out shortly, owing to the isolated position of Suez, which is separated from Ismailia and other parts of the country by a large tract of desert 43 miles long.

Respectfully,

ALFRED W. HAYDEN,  
United States Consular Agent.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.